

POTAMOLOŠKI MONITORING NA RIJEKAMA BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE U FUNKCIJI UPRAVLJANJA I PROSTORNOG PLANIRANJA

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Potamološki monitoring obuhvata sistem hidroloških stacionara raspoređenih u riječnim sistemima, koji kontinuirano registruju vodostaje, prema kojima se određuju vodostanja i proticaji, a služe u različite vodoprivredne svrhe. Pored toga, podaci potamološkog monitoringa služe za definisanje površine posrednog riječnog korita, a odnosi se na aluvijalnu ravan ili poloj, koji u vrijeme visokih i najviših vodostaja bivaju plavljeni i imaju funkciju proširenog riječnog korita.

Poloji u vrijeme srednjih i niskih vodostaja predstavljaju veoma povoljne prikoritske površine za različite namjene povremenog ili privremena korištenja, prije svega u poljoprivredne svrhe, kada se tokom vegetacionog perioda, po pravilu, ostvaruju prosječni i prosječno niski, a nerijetko i najniži vodostaji. Korištenje ovih površina u druge svrhe je veoma riskantno i prostorno planski je nedopustivo, posebno u vrijeme ekološki zapuštenih vodotoka u čijim riječnim kortima su deponovani vučeni nanosi antropogenog porijekla. Prema njima se usaglašava uzvodni riječni profil, kojima plića riječno korito, pa i u vrijeme prosječno visokih vodostaja riječna voda se izliva na poloj.

Da bi se predupredila i smanjila šteta od poplava je uvođenje novog automatizovanog sistema potamološkog monitoringa, koji automatski snabdijeva hidrološki centar sa podacima vodostaja sa svih hidroloških stacionara istog riječnog sistema. Istovremeno potamološki monitoring bi se koristio i za alarmiranje naglog porasta vodostaja, kada se preduzimaju mjere i aktivnosti zaštite od poplava.

Ključne riječi: *potamološki monitoring, aluvijalna ravan, poloj, poloizacija, vodostaj, vodostanje, prostorno planiranje, automatizovani potamološki monitoring, zaštita.*

POTAMOLOGICAL MONITORING IN MANAGMENT AND SPATIAL PLANNING OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA'S RIVERS

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Potamological monitoring includes hydrological stations distributed in river systems, which continuously record water levels, according to which water level and flows, are determined used in a variety of water management purposes. In addition, potamological monitoring data serve to define the area of indirect riverbed, and refers to the alluvial plain who at the time of the highest water levels is flooded and functions as a riverbed.

Alluvial plain during low and mid-water levels are very favorable pre-riverbed surfaces for various purposes of occasional or temporary use, especially in agriculture, when during the vegetation period, as a rule, average and average low, and often lowest water levels are achieved. Using these areas for other purposes is very risky and according to spatial planning rules unacceptable, particularly at the time of environmentally neglected watercourses in whose river beds bed load of anthropogenic origin are deposited. Upstream river gauge should harmonize, where the river bed gets shallow, and even during the average high water river water flows in the alluvial plain.

In order to prevent and reduce damage from floods it is necessary to introduce new automated system of potamological monitoring, which automatically supplies hydrological center with water levels data from all hydrological dispensaries of the same river system. At the same time potamological monitoring would be used to alert in the case of sudden increase in water levels, when taking measures and activities for flood protection.

Keywords: *potamological monitoring, alluvial plain, water level, spatial planning, automated potamological monitoring, protection.*